

Figure 2 ECOLOGICAL SURVEY SEASONS

Key: Optimal Survey Time ■ **Extending into** ■

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Badgers	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bats (Hibernation Roosts)	■	■	■								■	■
Bats (Summer Roosts)				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Bats (Foraging/Commuting)				■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Birds (Breeding)			■	■	■	■	■	■				
BIRDS (Over Wintering)	■	■									■	■
Dormice					■	■	■	■	■			
TERRESTRIAL Great Crested Newts AQUATIC		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Invertebrates				■	■	■	■	■	■			
Natterjack Toads				■	■							
Otters	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Reptiles			■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Water Voles			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
White-Clawed Crayfish							■	■	■			
Habitats/Vegetation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Points to note regarding surveys are as follows:

- For certain species and habitats surveys can be carried out at any time of year, but for other species, particular times of year are required to give the most reliable results, as indicated in Figure 2
- Surveys conducted outside of optimal times (Figure 2) may be unreliable. For certain species (e.g. Great Crested Newt) surveys over the winter period are unlikely to yield any useful information. Similarly negative results gained outside the optimal period should not be interpreted as absence of a species and further survey work maybe required during the optimal survey season. This is especially important where existing surveys and records show the species has been found previously on site or in the surrounding area. An application may not be valid until survey information is gathered from an optimum time of year.
- Species surveys are also very weather dependent so it may be necessary to delay a survey or to carry out more than one survey if the weather is not suitable, e.g. heavy rain is not good for surveying for otters, as it washes away their spraint (droppings). Likewise bat surveys carried out in wet or cold weather may not yield accurate results.
- Absence of evidence of a species does not necessarily mean that the species is not there, nor that its habitat is not protected (e.g. a bat roost is protected whether any bats are present or not).
- Suffolk Biological Records Centre may have useful existing information and records.
- Competent ecologists should carry out any surveys. Where surveys involve disturbance, capture or handling of a protected species, then only a licensed person can undertake such surveys (e.g. issued by Natural England). Surveys should follow published national or local methodologies. Further details may be found in the Local Authority's SPD for Biodiversity or on the following web sites:

IEEM at: (<http://www.ieem.org.uk/Publications.htm> - Guidelines for Survey Methodology)
 Natural England: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/default.htm>